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v. 25-26

on the Son of God?" that
that his heart is still?" "So
many texts in the Bible which
Christ in believers, and of the
and them. "For ye are
with Christ in God." "Know
are the members of Christ
Jesus Christ." "Know ye
except ye be reborn?" "I
ther similar passages must mean
not see what they mean, unless
a common life with Christ.
self seems to indicate the same
I am the vine, ye are the
is the evidence of any such

CHARLESTOWN FEMALE SEMINARY.

This institution was incorporated in 1833, but has
been in operation since 1831. It is located about a
mile from the centre of Boston, and has spacious
buildings, in a healthy situation. It has an extensive
library, and other valuable philosophical apparatus,
with a large number of teachers; and is designed to
furnish facilities for a complete female education,
moral, intellectual and physical. The Bible is the
standard of government and morals, and efforts are
constantly made to induce the pupils to govern them-
selves by the principles of the gospel.

A boarding house is provided, the expenses of
which are assessed on the young ladies who board
there, and amount to less than \$2 per week, includ-
ing washing, fuel and lights.

One or more public examinations are held annu-
ally. The course of studies is extensive, and judiciously
arranged. There are three vacations, of six weeks in
all, and three terms of 17 weeks each, and one
of 12 weeks. 2,000 young ladies have already gone
out from the institution.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REMARKS on a Pamphlet, entitled, "The Latest
Form of Infidelity Examined." By Andrew
A. Norton. pp. 72, octavo. Cambridge: John Oen-
er, 1839.

It seems that Prof. Norton's exposition of "The
Latest Form of Infidelity," has drawn forth a "Re-
ply" from some anonymous gentleman, which has
made it necessary for him to appear again in defence
of his argument, and also of his own literary charac-
ter. That Reply we have not seen. The Professor
indicates himself fully, as it seems to us, against the
charge of virtually denying the internal evidences of
Christianity, and resting the whole proof of the sys-
tem on miracles, or mere historical evidence. He re-
futes, that without miracles, Christ could not have
authenticated his claims, as commission of God, and
demand the faith of men in his person or doctrines.
And all he has to say further on this point, is de-
spatched in very few pages. The "Remarks" are
chiefly directed to the vindication of his faith against
the charge of unfairness and misrepresentation, in
what he had occasion to say of Spinoza, Schleier-
macher, and De Wette. He treats his unknown an-
tagonist with courtesy, but succeeds well in making
his own appear the better cause.

CONCORDANCE.

By Dr. L. Nordheimer, and
the publication of a complete
concordance to the Old Testa-
ment, and appendices. It was
published at all, in eight No's or
vols., excepting the last, which
therefore is seven dollars, and
volume of about 1,200 pages.
At such a price, we can hard-
ly expect the extra cost of Hebrew
composition. But so it is; and
press as soon as 500 copies
are before. After its publi-
cation, we are to be raised, as it ought to be,
by new scholars, whether of
the same tense, is to subscribe
the publisher is hereby author-
ized as pledged for one copy,
of the distinguished
work in hand.

THE BAPTIST.

Volume of 24 pages 18mo, writ-
ten by Hunt, published by Rev. D.
H. and sold in this city by
Hunt, and is thrown into the form
of "Sprinkler" and an "Im-
mersionist" of the mode of baptism,
for use; and has nothing to do
with the learned criticisms by
of the English Bible are more
convinced. It is certainly
well adapted to carry conviction
warrant given by the Scrip-
ture by sprinkling. Those
who churches, who may have
and convenient Tract, to
who are in danger of being
who "creep into houses,"
who better cost but on dollar, or a
hundred. The publication
is; and we doubt not it will
circulate widely, and will
be wherever it goes.

THE VIOLET LEAF, and other Tales. By Mrs.

Shewell. pp. 92, 18mo. New York: Taylor
& Dodd, 1840.

"The other tales" of the volume are, "Alecio,
or La Bachon Holzi," and "Rosetta's Birthday."
They are not merely amusing, but instructive stories,
particularly the Violet Leaf. They may be recom-
mended with confidence, so far as a cursory perusal
of them enables us to judge, to the attention of those
parents, who love to surprise and delight their chil-
dren occasionally with the present of a fine "little
book."

WHITE SLAVERY: A New Emancipation Cause

presented to the People of the United States. By
the author of "The District School as it Was."
Warrenton; M. D. Phillips. Boston: C. C.
Little & Co. and B. B. Mussey. pp. 199, 18mo.
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Perhaps to neither. He wants not for patriotism
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quick perception of the beautiful, in nature and art;
yet not of such a morbid refinement as to shrink from
contact with the humbler elements of life. Indeed a
traveller especially needs the tolerance and liberality
of spirit, which shall enable him to look with a certain

kindly complacency on all that is human; and to detect
what is valuable in the customs and institutions of
other countries, however widely they may differ from
those of his own. He must have good humor enough
too, to enable him to meet sundry vexations and mo-
lestations without discouragement, and perseverance
enough not to be deterred from seeing what he
goes to see, and leaving all that is to be learned.
So much for travelling to good purpose, and then to
write a good account of one's travels, requires other
qualifications still.

The author of the above named book appears to
possess at least a tolerable degree of all these quali-
fications. Accordingly he has given us a very enter-
taining and pleasant book. He saw most that was
worth seeing in Europe, and describes what he saw
in a clear and manly style, not wanting in vivacity.
The object of Mr. Clark's journey, it appears, was
the recovery of his health, and he was enabled to
make it "through the kindness of his flock." Partly
to gratify their interest in his journeyings, the book
was written. I am much mistaken if it will not be
read with interest and profit by many who sustain no
such relation to the author.

BOSTON ALMANAC.—The fifth number of Mr.
Dickinson's annual makes its appearance in due sea-
son, and is cordially welcomed by all classes. The
list of contents (see Advertisement) comprises every
thing in the city, useful for reference by the mechanic,
tradesman or man of letters. Many of the tables
have been compiled with great labor, and every sub-
ject introduced has been treated with unusual care.
Among the novelties we notice a list of the newspa-
pers published in the New England States, viz: Main,
Main, 39; in New Hampshire, 25; in Vermont, 26;
in Massachusetts, 99; in Rhode Island, 13; in Con-
necticut, 26; in all 228. The table of schools in
Boston, will be found peculiarly valuable to the friends
of Education.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1839.

Mr. WILLIS.—The President's message, last length,
forthcoming, and will probably reach you before you
receive this letter. After three weeks' discussion on
the subject, the New Jersey members were excluded
by a vote of 118 to 114. Or rather, I should say, a
vote was passed, which indirectly effected this object,
and thus secured a majority on the side of the admin-
istration; at least, till a sick member be restored;
the absent member from New York arrived, and the
vacant seat from your State be filled. After this ex-
clusion, on Saturday the House proceeded to choose its
officers; and succeeded in choosing two, and a
Committee to unite with a Committee of the Senate,
and inform the President that they were ready for any
communication which he might make. Of course,
the annual message is expected today at 12 o'clock;
and notwithstanding the severe snow storm, which
must have obstructed the communication, will be
with you anon.

In contemplating the delay which has taken place
in the organization of the House of Representatives,
(and it is not yet completely organized; and some con-
tend not legally organized at all) it is natural to in-
quire, what would have prevented this embarrassment
and delay; and what can be done to afford effectual
security against a recurrence of the same perplexing
state of things in future?

To these inquiries, I answer in the first place, that
such a state of things can occur, only when party
spirit runs high; and when two great parties exist,
very nearly equal in numbers—well disciplined in
party manoeuvres—with their leaders fitted to their
necks, their traces straight, and the whip brandishing
over their heads—Nor, even then, would it be likely
to occur, if the clerk of the preceding Congress, un-
derstood his duty, and would act merely as a mini-
sterial officer; and without asking the advice of any
one, or following the direction of any one, would
simply conform to the letter of the law, and universal
usage, (universal all this year) from which all his au-
thority is derived, and by which his whole duty is
prescribed.

And after the sad experience of this year,
may we not hope, that no clerk will ever make a
similar mistake, go behind the returns, and undertake
to judge of the elections?—I may add, the difficulty
this year, would probably have been at once sur-
mounted, as soon as a Speaker was chosen, if he had
not been inexperienced, as a presiding officer of a de-
liberative assembly; and, if, instead of asking advice
from those parents, who love to surprise and delight their chil-
dren occasionally with the present of a fine "little
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Perhaps to neither. He wants not for patriotism
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quick perception of the beautiful, in nature and art;
yet not of such a morbid refinement as to shrink from
contact with the humbler elements of life. Indeed a
traveller especially needs the tolerance and liberality
of spirit, which shall enable him to look with a certain

proposition be made within a moderate period, for
any amendments, I hope, this will not be forgotten.
I should be glad too, to see an alteration which would
require uniformity in the elections and returns of all
the states; or, in other words, that these subjects
should be settled and definitely prescribed by the
Constitution itself; and not left to legislative enact-
ments; and especially to the variety of enactments to
which they are now subject in the hands of twenty-
six distinct legislative bodies.

Yours, &c. B.—J.—

P. S. A storm commenced here on Saturday
evening, which has continued without interruption,
till this morning. Indeed, it is not settled weather
yet; and is unusually cold for this latitude. Notwith-
standing it has rained a considerable portion of the
time, the snow has accumulated to the depth of from
four or five inches to two feet, averaging probably eight
inches. As severe a storm, says the inhabitants, as
they ever remember; and as much snow as they ever
saw at one time.—Thus we have storms without, and
storms within!

NEW HAMPTON, N. H.

The following extract of a letter is from a student
in the New Hampton Theological Institution, to a
friend in this city, dated Dec. 9:—
"There has been a great change in New Hamp-
ton since you left. Probably you have heard some-
thing concerning the revival of religion which has
been experienced here. Among the converts are
some of those who were the vainest of vain men,
those of whom the world was to be hoped. They
have joyfully embraced religion by the regenerating
grace of God. They have seen that their own right-
eousness is insufficient, and that 'except a man be
born again, he cannot enter into the kingdom of
God.' It is hoped that about fifty of the school
have passed from death unto life. The power and
grace of God have been most signally manifested
in the conversion of many of the students. The
grace of the work, could for a moment doubt that
I was in the place of a truth. There was no array
of exciting means—no protracted meeting—the
revival was not suspended on the evening of
November 14, which illuminated the mountains all
around, and was followed by the report of an ex-
plosion, the reverberations of which from the hills re-
sounded a salvo of artillery.

The leading charges are on the move again to ex-
cite the people to riot and rebellion. Several meet-
ings have been held in the manufacturing districts,
to form a National Convention. The American Con-
sular Court has at last been dissolved by the
Queen.

The difficulties at Canton, July 27, had received
no solution whatever, but were rather increasing;
and it was thought the foreign trade would soon be
suspended entirely, and that further serious interrup-
tions to tranquillity would occur. The American Consul
was at Macao.

There was great distress among the manufacturers
at Nottingham, in consequence of the monetary de-
rangements of England and America—and its effects
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been experienced here. Among the converts are
some of those who were the vainest of vain men,
those of whom the world was to be hoped. They
have joyfully embraced religion by the regenerating
grace of God. They have seen that their own right-
eousness is insufficient, and that 'except a man be
born again, he cannot enter into the kingdom of
God.' It is hoped that about fifty of the school
have passed from death unto life. The power and
grace of God have been most signally manifested
in the conversion of many of the students. The
grace of the work, could for a moment doubt that
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